(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2193.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1789.

STOCKHOLM, *October* 12.

WE are in great uneasiness at present, in consequence of certain intelligence having arrived that the prince of Hesse Cassel, commander in chief of the Danish auxiliaries, has attacked a corps of our troops, consisting of 650 men, near the bridge of Quistrum, whom, after a bloody engagement, they obliged to surrender at discretion. What renders this event the more to be lamented is, that in that quarter our territories are now rendered totally defenceless; and the Danish auxiliaries are every where confessedly superior to ours. It is but justice, however, to add, that the prince of Hesse behaved with infinite magnanimity on the occasion; for no sooner did he hear that our officers had laid down their arms, than he desired them to resume them, declaring, that though in the moment of actual hostility against them, he could not deprive such brave men of weapons, which, in the cause they were bound to defend, they had shewn themselves capable of managing with so much skill.

The city of Gottenburgh is now in the best state of defence. The 4th inst. a fresh reinforcement arrived there, which makes the garrison to consist of 3000 effective men, not to mention the citizens themselves, who, to the number of 1200, are all at this instant in arms.

The senator baron Sparre, governor of this capital, had a meeting the day before yesterday with the magistrates and chief citizens, who are already under arms, when it was agreed that 10,000 more men should be raised for the defence of this royal residence.

COPENHAGEN, *October* 14.

It is confidently asserted here, that it was made an essential preliminary to our armistice with Sweden, that no change should be attempted in the interim in the fortifications of Gottenburgh. Certain it is nevertheless, that our auxiliary troops have quitted Stram, and not only made advances towards Gottenburgh, but taken possession of Balhus. On the 11th our head quarters were at Congelf, not far from Gottenburgh, which, when our accounts came away, was so completely blockaded both by sea and land, that the inhabitants were in the utmost efforts to put themselves in a posture of defence.

The king of Prussia, who applauded the court of Denmark for having fulfilled their engagements, by giving the succours for which they stood pledged to their ally the empress, seems now to have changed his language. He has ordered his minister, the count de Rhode, to read to the count de Bernstorff, a declaration, stating, that he had believed that the Danes, in the succour they had yielded to Russia, had simply confined themselves to a simple demonstration of friendship, and that their troops would not have acted offensively against the Swedes; but finding it was otherwise, and that the Danish troops had taken possession of several Swedish posts, he found it the interest of his kingdom to oppose their progress, and he consequently declared to his Danish majesty, that if he did not order his troops to retreat without delay, he would march into Holstein, and take possession of the dutchy; that the count de Rhode demanded an immediate answer; that he was prevented from giving a copy of this declaration, but was ordered simply to read it to the minister of Denmark, and to require no answer.

The count de Bernstorff answered preliminarily, that his Danish majesty disavowed all intention of acting hostilely against Sweden; that he had confined himself to a faithful discharge of the treaty with his ally, and that all his efforts had tended to the restoration of peace; that he was astonished to hear his Prussian majesty talk of a war between Denmark and Sweden, when the king of Sweden had acknowledged that no such war had existed; that he disavowed more haughtily the insulting supposition that his conduct towards Russia was no more than a shew; that it was good faith which had induced him to Russia; and avowed, that he participated with that power the desire of securing her from the attacks of a neighbour which had already three times in the course of a short reign, endeavoured to disturb the peace.

M. de Bernstorff added, that he must wait for advices from Norway before he could answer at more length; but he hoped that his Prussian majesty would take into serious consideration, the ancient friendship that subsisted between him and the king of Denmark, and the strong solicitude which the latter had to continue on the same good understanding.

GOTTENBURGH, *October* 14.

On the 3d instant his majesty came to town, and has since taken up his abode with us. On his arrival, matters were neither sound or in order; however, this week had holidays, the putting the fortifications in a proper state of defence, has been his whole object and employment; and I may say, there has been more effected under his prefence, in ten or twelve days, than otherwise would have been in as many months. Indeed, he is indefatigable in animating and encouraging his people, high and low.

On the 6th instant, he assembled the burgesses in the town-house, where he made an elegant, concise, and moving speech; paid the inhabitants very great compliments, and recommended the defence of the town; which they echoed they would do to the last man; and after making an energetic prelude, he concluded his speech with these words: "Friends and subjects! Your own freedom and liberty are at stake—my crown, and even my son's succession to the Swedish throne! Gottenburgh is the key of our kingdom, and we must defend it to the last man!" To which they exclaimed in an ecstasy of loyalty, "Yes! Yes! Long live Gustavus! We will defend him as long as we have powder and ball!" At the same time shedding tears for joy. But I must not omit mentioning, that same day, in the forenoon, the prince of Hesse, who was at no greater distance than five Swedish miles with his army, had the stupid effrontery and impudence to send in his adjutant-general, with two trumpeters, to demand possession of the town. We had then picquets out as far as Myabro, about two miles from hence; at which place, when they arrived, they were immediately blindfolded by our dragoons, and in this manner carried before the king, who told the general, that, in place of such a messenger, he ought to be received as a spy. However, after one or two minutes detention, the king discharged him with every mark of indignity, and desired him to tell the prince of Hesse, "Gottenburgh was ready to receive him!" Upon this he was returned again as he came, blindfolded, amidst the clash and clang of military arrangements; for just then, the alarm beat for all the troops, horse and foot, to come out and be reviewed. These messengers alarmed the inhabitants; and, as the weather was most inviting, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, every one was in the streets.

The same day, Mr. Elliot, the British minister at the court of Copenhagen, came to town; and, after waiting on his majesty, wrote a thundering letter to the prince of Hesse; and, on receiving a reply, went immediately to him himself, taking Mr. Erskine our consul along with him. A cessation, or armistice, was agreed on until the evening of the 17th instant, which gives us scope for accomplishing our defence. Whether war or peace will then ensue, I cannot with any degree of certainty advise you. Meanwhile Mr. Elliot continues here, and the Russian and Dutch ambassadors are expected to-day or to-morrow. In a word, if we are not attacked by sea, we shall soon clear our hands of the enemy by land.

All our lighters are turned into bridges, for passing and repassing the river with horse, foot and artillery; and a parcel of them are fitted for war, mounting a 14 pounder in the bow, and a 4 pounder in the stern, with six oars to move them at pleasure.

VIENNA, *October* 29.

An action took place on the 20th or 21st instant, between a division of the emperor's army on its march from Sakola to Opova, and a considerable body of Turks: The latter, after having cut to pieces a battalion of Austrian chasseurs amounting to 350 men, were at length compelled to retire. They however carried off in their retreat all the pontons, and also the draught horses which were attached to that division. The emperor's head quarters were on the 23d at Jakuba, about nine English miles from Panscova. Marshal Laudohn is still engaged in the siege of Gradisca.

LONDON, *November* 4.

It is somewhat extraordinary that none of the foreign prints mention the inundation at St. Petersburg, which however, is a fact, confirmed by yesterday's letters from that city.

Nov. 5. There is not a syllable in the Dutch mail, relative to the state of affairs in Holland; they have perfectly gagged the press in that part of the world.

The empress of Russia has, in answer to the king of Prussia's declaration, signified that it is not her intention to enter into any close connexion with the Polish republic, and that she would not meddle in the deliberations of the diet.

The empress of Russia has caused her minister at Warsaw to apply to the king and senate for leave for the Russian troops now warring upon the Turkish territory, to winter in Poland.

If the king and senate should feel themselves disposed to refuse the desired leave, they should have an army strong enough to keep the Russians out of Poland; for they cannot winter in Turkey, and still less can they think of remaining so far from the theatre of war as to march back to Russia, and disperse themselves through the provinces, because too much time would be lost in collecting them next spring, and marching them back from the remote garrisons to the Ottoman frontiers, where they are destined to co-operate with the imperialists.

And on the other hand, should the king and senate grant the requests of the empress, they will be sure to expose the country to the incursions of the Turks, who will have cause to complain if the Russians actually winter in Poland, with the consent of the king and senate, that the Poles have violated the neutrality, which they pledged themselves inviolably to observe.

In this dilemma, the grandees have proposed an armed association, that they may be prepared for the worst that may happen. These grandees are mostly in the interest of Russia; but still there is another party, not less powerful, that oppose Russia, and consequently resists the idea of a national association.

Yesterday morning one of the king's messengers set off from Whitehall for Harwich, where he is to embark for the continent. He is charged with dispatches for the Hague, Berlin and Copenhagen, so that his return will not be in less than a month.

By letters from St. Petersburgh we are informed, that just as the post came away, that city was inundated; in many places they were under three feet of water. It was occasioned by a storm from a strong north-west wind; several craft, &c. on the river Neva, it was feared, were damaged.

The Turks have published a manifesto, by which they invite the Hungarians to shake off the Austrian yoke, and to put themselves under the grand signior's protection, who promises to restore to them their ancient rights and privileges.

Compte Dufi, the Prussian minister at this court, has received the instructions of his royal master, to repair immediately to Berlin with all the expedition that may be practicable.

A gentleman who came over from Hamburgh with the last Dutch mail reports, that a corps of Prussian troops, both horse and foot, had actually entered the dutchy of Holstein; this step will no doubt cause the Danes to evacuate Sweden immediately.

The number of people in Choczim was 24,000, among whom were 10,000 men fit to bear arms; 16,000 Roman catholics, Greeks and Jews, &c. have remained behind. There were found in that fortress, 178 brass and 4 iron cannons; 40 of the former metal are beautiful, and cost a great deal of money in Poland, where they were lately bought; 14 mortars, 2000wt. of gun-powder, 90,000 balls and bombs, 150 quivers, 4568 arrows; besides many other implements of war.

Nov. 14. The French mail which arrived yesterday morning, did not bring any account relative to the meeting of the notables. But our letters mention that the heavy rains, set in near Gradisca, has caused the Save to swell so much, that the Austrians were under the necessity of raising the camp near that place, and had no prospect of taking it from the Turks.

Extract of a letter from Paris, November 4.

"Our cabinet, far from displaying that unanimity that should give solidity and weight to its measures, exhibits a miserable scene of confusion. On most subjects of finance, and particularly on that system of rigid economy which M. Neckar wishes to introduce into every department of the state, he is very obstinately opposed. The queen, it is said, will not hear of retrenchments in the royal households, nor have her expenditures limited. It is chiefly on this ground that her faction oppose M. Neckar.

"If in all his measures he continues to be thwarted, it is supposed he will resign; and that at the assembly of the states general they will be obliged to reinstate him. The count de Brienne is at the head of the queen's party."

Nov. 17. The accounts of his majesty's health, as delivered at St. James's, are conveyed in terms too indefinite and ambiguous to afford the least insight into the nature of his majesty's complaint. Reasons of state have been urged for this wilful obscurity; but surely on a subject in which every Briton is so seriously affected such a concealment is equally cruel and unjust.

After the messenger was dispatched to St. James's on Saturday, his majesty gradually grew worse till the evening, when he fell asleep; in which state he continued for some hours, but without any salutary effect—for from the period at which he awoke, till late last night, when our express left Windsor, his disorder raged with all its pristine violence.

What means the princely embassy from the king of Prussia to the grand monarch?—A prince of the blood reported to have arrived at Paris from Berlin on business of the very first importance!—Is this royal ambassadorship undertaken in concert with our administration, or in opposition to it?—Our ministers have need to be well informed of what is passing between these two courts, both selfish, ambitious and ambidexter—both, we fear, too cunning for our court. What honours and distinction are paid to the French nation, even in its present boasted, prosperous state!—There must be something couched under all this, not very propitious to our island.

The law in England never supposes the king to die; his death is called his *demise*, and his next heir is instantly KING, without even ceremony or coronation.—

In France, the doctrine in reſpect to the ſovereign is the ſame; when the monarch expires, a herald publicly proclaims in the palace,

Le Roi eſt mort!—Le Roi eſt mort!—Le Roi eſt mort!—
Vive le Roi!—Vive le Roi!—Vive le Roi!—

Among other very ſerious inconveniences ariſing from the ſovereign's indiſpoſition, is that of a conſiderable interruption in the foreign correſpondence; for, abſtracted from the mere ſignatures of official papers, it is a fact that his majeſty was peculiarly aſſiduous in carrying on a very extenſive communication with all the foreign courts in his own hand, and actually took upon himſelf the conduct of a great part of that buſineſs.

The theatres have been gloomy laſt week—even buſineſs at a ſtand—and nothing viſible but perpetual inquiries and tender anxiety.—The town is very full of people of quality.

Lord North was among the inquirers on Wedneſday at St. James's; he was led out of and to his carriage by one of his daughters. His lordſhip looks jolly, but ſeems to have no ſight in either eye, as a green bandeau covers both.

The idea of a complicated regency in caſe of the continuancy of his majeſty's indiſpoſition is abſurd. The conſtitution knows no ſuch thing, when the prince of Wales is of age; as then he is entitled to be the ſole regent. The great difficulty ſeems to be who ſhall decide what are the ſufficient cauſes of a regency? In private life the law ſpeaks plain—but in royal inſtances the line is not ſo preciſely drawn either in our hiſtory or law books.

DUBLIN, *November* 11.

An expreſs arrived laſt night to the lord lieutenant, with the alarming intelligence of a certain royal perſonage having had a relapſe of his complaint. The diſorder is a confirmed dropſy. Indeed matters now begin to wear a moſt ſerious aſpect, and affect every claſs of people with general concern.

By a letter from Holland in the laſt Dutch mail, we learn, that the whole continent of Europe look upon England's being obliged to become a party in the war which now rages in the northern kingdoms, as an unavoidable event; and the buſtle of warlike preparation going forward in the French ports, ſeem to confirm theſe conjectures in the ſtrongeſt manner. In the port of Cherbourg, which (after all that was ſaid reſpecting the deſtruction of its ſtupendous cones) is now capable of affording reception and ſhelter to a powerful navy, a ſtrong ſquadron of ſhips of war is arming, deſtined, as is reported, as a fleet of manœuvre; but from the method of manning it, has a very ſuſpicious, or rather hoſtile complexion.

An account having, it is ſaid, been tranſmitted from the agent of the admiralty to London, of the impracticability of engaging mariners to enter on board the royal navy, at the port of Dublin, orders, we hear, are arrived to offer premiums to ſuch as are willing to engage.

MONTREAL, *December* 4.

Sunday being St. Andrew's day, the junior ſons of St. Andrew gave a ſupper at Vauxhall, in honour of their patron; when Mr. Dillon, from Quebec, had an opportunity of diſplaying his abilities and taſte in cookery, and prepared them a ſupper that gave univerſal ſatisfaction. Several viſitors who have been in the way of eating caliphaſh and calipee at London, declared they never ſaw an entertainment better laid out, or the diſhes better dreſſed, than they experienced on this occaſion; one diſh in particular deſerves to be mentioned; it was compoſed of jellies as tranſparent as cryſtal, in the centre of which was a Highland ſhepherd in his tartan plaid, &c. playing on the bagpipes, and tending his flock (four white lambs.) When this diſh came to be demoliſhed, the ſhepherd was taken carefully out, put in a glaſs tumbler, and ſent round the table, and *no one* was ſo hardy as to venture to cut the brave *Highlander in pieces*, but the poor lambs, with their tranſparent covering, ſhared a different fate. Many loyal toaſts were drank, and the evening was ſpent with great glee and harmony.

BOSTON, *January* 12.

Several pieces of elegant and faſhionable broad clothes have lately been manufactured in Keene, the texture, colour, and duration of which are by no means inferior to European guinea clothes; and they are afforded for 10s. leſs per yard than the Engliſh clothes. Lambſkins and beaver coatings, of equal quality and price have alſo been made there. And the moſt reſpectable citizens are clad with thoſe valuable clothes.

Several pieces of crape, and muſlin handkerchiefs, have been manufactured in the town of Surry, which have been pronounced by experienced judges to be equal to thoſe imported.

We hear from Weſtmoreland, that as a perſon was croſſing a field in that town on Friday the 26th ult. he was ſurrounded by ſeven wolves; but receiving immediate aſſiſtance, he eſcaped their devouring jaws.

NEW-YORK, *January* 24.

Laſt Saturday a bill paſſed the aſſembly for raiſing the ſum of *Thirteen Thouſand Pounds* on the city of New-York, by tax, for defraying the expence of the new buildings erecting in the city for the accommodation of Congreſs.

Extract of a letter from Kilmarnock dated (Scotland), October 28.

"The following inſtance is a proof of the increaſe which might ariſe from the potatoes, if proper attention were paid to their cultivation. From a plant growing in the garden of Mr. John Aitkin, ſhoe-maker, of this place, one hundred and one fine potatoes were taken. Twenty-four of theſe weighed, one with another, ten ounces each; eight, which were the leaſt, were larger than plumbs, and the reſt far above that ſize. The only attention paid to this plant, was heaping earth about the ſtem: ſuch a product, if not extraordinary, is certainly an ample reward for ſo little labour.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Auguſta, Georgia, to his friend in Peterſburgh, dated November 6.

"The political ſtate of Georgia, at preſent, ſtands in a moſt diſagreeable predicament, owing to two circumſtances, viz. their diſpute with the Creek Indians, and the depreciating ſtate of their paper currency; the former has affected me very little; but I have ſuffered conſiderably by the latter; this in a great meaſure has cured me of the partiality I firſt had conceived of the place, and I wiſh before I came to it, I had adhered a little to the old maxim—"That it is better to bear the ills we have, than to fly to others that we know not of."

Among other curious natural productions preſented to Mr. Peale's American Muſeum, ſince his late arrival in Baltimore, are the following:

A fiſh of the South Sea, 4 feet long, and not more than 4 inches in the girth, the head and eyes diſproportionately large, and the jaws ſet with a ſingle row of very ſharp teeth—and ſundry beautiful ſpecimens of coral—By captain Daniel Howlen.

The Salamander of Africa—the trumpet-fiſh—and a remarkable fiſh commonly called the Squib—By Dr. Keerl.

A piece of chryſtal, dug out of Mr. Chriſtopher Raborg's cellar, whoſe diameters, when entire, were 4 inches by 3; a good inſtance of the largeneſs of the ſhoots of American cryſtal—By Mr. Chriſtopher Raborg.

The jaws and tail of a ſhark, 17 feet long, and 7 feet in the girth. The jaws extended, meaſure 6 feet round, where the teeth are ſet—By Meſſieurs Melcher and John Keener.

A grinder, of the non-deſcript animal of the Weſtern Country, found at the Big-Bone Salt-Lick, and weighing four pounds—By Mr. William Lux.

Extract of a letter from Naſſau, New-Providence, dated November 22.

"On Thurſday laſt, the ordnance ſtore-ſhip General Elliot, commanded by lieutenant Roſs, arrived here from Gibraltar.

"The emperor of Morocco, after giving every aſſurance of amity and good underſtanding, has, all at once, without any apparent reaſon, altered his mind; and the garriſon of Gibraltar is denied all ſupplies from his dominions.

"When the General Elliot left Gibraltar, there was a Portugueſe ſquadron there, whoſe object was to prevent the Algerine corſairs getting out of the Mediterranean.

"General O'Hara, the lieutenant-governor, at preſent commands in Gibraltar, and by his conduct in that ſtation, has gained the eſteem and affection of both garriſon and inhabitants."

Jan. 29. On Monday the 5th inſtant, arrived at Newport, (R. I.) captain Green, in 52 days from Norway in Denmark. He informs, that when the Danes were marching into Norway, they were attacked by about 700 Swedes, and it was reported that the Danes loſt 1000 men; after which the Danes croſſed the river, came upon the back of the Swedes, and took them all priſoners. The Ruſſian army were within a few miles of Gottenburgh, and would have taken it, had not the king arrived in ſeaſon, which prevented it. The Swedes took 4000 barrels of proviſions that were going to the Ruſſian army; and that a Daniſh frigate arrived at Norway with orders for the army to leave Gottenburgh on the 15th of November.

Captain Green ſailed in company with captains Weſtcot and Bently, belonging to Providence, but parted with them in the North Seas, three or four days after they ſailed.

The following paragraphs are copied from the New-York Morning Poſt of the 16th inſtant.

"From undoubted authority, we can aſſure our readers, that the Britiſh government of the Bahamas has lately ſent, and cauſed to be landed on a certain point in Georgia, a freſh ſupply of powder, arms, and a few ſmall field-pieces, which ſtores have been delivered to the Creeks, under ſafeguard of ſome refugees—M'Gillivray has at the ſame time received the moſt poſitive aſſurances of further aſſiſtance, ſhould he continue to harraſs the ſtate of Georgia, whilſt *** under the garb of good patriots, will take upon themſelves to keep up and feed the miſunderſtanding between that ſtate and the Creek nation.

"From Kentucky we are informed alſo, that offers of a ſimilar nature from Canada, have been made to the moſt influential characters in that country, ſhould they think of aſſerting and declaring their independency without waiting for the conſent of congreſs.

"The old policy, divide & impera, of the perfidious court, is ſtill its favourite one, as thoſe ſecret ſteps evidently prove: a policy which, ere long, may become equally puzzling to the court of Spain and to the United States."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-York, dated November 11.

"I can inform you, that ſpacious preparations are making with great agility for the accommodation of the new congreſs in this city, by an elegant enlargement of the City-Hall. The walls of this addition, which are of brick, are entirely completed, ready to raiſe the roof. This apartment is deſigned for the houſe of national repreſentatives. It is upwards of ſixty feet diameter on the inſide, and nearly of a circular figure. It has four fire-places, ſix or eight large arched windows, is thirty-five feet high, excluſive of concavity, with which the top is to be arched, and ſuſtains a projecting gallery in the end, oppoſite the ſeat of the preſident, for the benefit of the ſpectators. The room for the national ſenate, is to be under the roof of the Old Hall, on the ſecond ſtory, to which the communication from the lower houſe will aſcend by ſtairs. So that the common terms of *upper* and *lower* houſe, will be applicable here in a *literal* ſenſe. The whole of this magnificent ſtructure, when completed, is to be comprehended under one roof, and will form one entire edifice."

Extract of a letter from Briſtol, dated November 13, 1788.

"All other news is at preſent abſorbed in apprehenſions of the king's life. You will ſee by the papers he has been extremely ill, and continues in that ſtate; that there is ſcarcely any hope of his recovery. But what makes it ſtill worſe, is the apprehenſion of his not being reſtored to his faculties. I underſtand from all accounts, that his diſorder has been more in his brain, and the loſs of his reaſon, than any other bodily complaint, and that his ſituation is truly deplorable, as the laſt remedies in ſuch caſes have been obliged to be purſued. The diſorder has raged ſo violent, with ſuch ſtrong alarming ſymptoms, that it is greatly to be feared he will never have the confirmed uſe of his rational faculties, which, in a national view, is more to be deplored than his demiſe. The parliament is to meet on the 20th. This would not have taken place in the preſent circumſtance, had the king been in a ſituation of body and mind to have ſigned his name for a prorogation, which ſhews the deplorable ſtate he is in preſent in."

Extract of a letter from France, to a gentleman in Boſton, dated November 21, 1788.

"No conveyance direct for your port has offered for ſeveral weeks, otherwiſe before this I ſhould have informed you of an edict publiſhed in this kingdom the laſt month, prohibiting foreign whale oil into any of our ports. Some doubts aroſe whether the oil landed at our free ports, before the edict was known at full ports, ſhould be allowed a ſale throughout the kingdom; when application being made to the miniſter, he permitted the oil ſo landed to have a free ſale through the kingdom. All I can ſay on this head is, that you are on the ſame footing as the moſt favoured nation. It is not for your good, that you ſhould ſuppoſe any nation will aſſiſt or do for you—whatever the facts may be.

"In Europe, the miniſter of every nation has work enough to aid and watch over his own people: your ſituation, and your great increaſe of people, eſpecially when your continent can move as a nation, will enable you to take care of yourſelves—Much depends on your ſetting out right at firſt—A ſmall family can be eaſe governed than a large one.—Induſtry and economy, with good laws—*which laws ſhould always be executed*, will give ſtrength, happineſs, ſecurity to proſperity, and keep you long together."

MARTINICO.

On account of the ſcarcity of proviſions at Martinico, the governor of that iſland, the 20th November, 1788, publiſhed an ordinance, allowing the introduction of flour and bread of foreign manufacture, ſalt proviſions, and any other eatables whatever, in foreign bottoms, into the ports of *Fort Royal, du Marin, de la Trinite, du Marigot*, and *la Rade de St. Pierre*, until the 1ſt of March, 1789.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in this city, dated 22d of January.

"There are letters from Mr. *Ketland* laſt night, which contain the diſagreeable information of the king of England's death: 'Tis believed to be true. Should this be the caſe, it will be the greateſt ſhock England has received theſe many years. This information was received by a veſſel which left France the 21ſt of November, and arrived at Boſton a few days ago."

Extract of a letter from Bremen, October 16.

"A fight rather unuſual has been lately diſplayed here by the appearance of two Hanoverian men of war, La Conſeille of 24 guns, and Rhaſſenbourgh of 20 guns. They are officered and manned by Germans, and conſidering the character that people bear as ſeamen, they are truly reſpectable. A Pruſſian frigate of 26 guns, is now cruiſing off the mouth of the Aller. Such an unuſual meaſure forebodes ſomething."

Extract from governor Hancock's meſſage to the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives of Maſſachuſetts, January 8th 1789.

"I have directed the ſecretary to lay before you a letter written by the general aſſembly of Virginia, incloſed by his excellency the governor of that ſtate, in which was alſo incloſed a reſolution of inſtructions to their repreſentatives in congreſs; which I alſo communicate to you in the ſame manner. Theſe are all the public diſpatches I have received, and are all expreſsly upon the ſubject of calling a general convention, for the purpoſes of making alterations in the conſtitution of government agreed upon by eleven of the thirteen ſtates—I communicated to you in the laſt ſeſſion, a letter from the convention of the ſtate of New-York upon the ſame ſubject; the ſtates of Virginia and New-York are very important members of the union, and will always receive great friendſhip and ſincere regard from this commonwealth. The gentlemen who are in government in either of them, are very reſpectable for their wiſdom and patriotiſm, and can never be capable of introducing a meaſure which they do not conceive will tend to the intereſt of the United States: nevertheleſs I am conſtrained to obſerve that in my opinion, all the purpoſes which they wiſh to effect, will be better accompliſhed by recommendations from the congreſs to the legiſlatures of the ſtates. A convention will be expenſive, if not dangerous to the intereſt of the nation. But it reſts with you, gentlemen, to give ſuch inſtructions as you think will promote thoſe great and deſirable objects, the peace and happineſs of the people.

"You will however permit me to remind you, that when the ſyſtem of general government was ratified

by this state, the convention expressed in the strongest terms, their opinion, "That certain amendments and alterations in the said constitution, would remove the fears, and quiet the apprehensions of many of the good people of this commonwealth, and more effectually guard against an undue administration of the federal government, and that the same convention did therefore, in the name and behalf of the good people of the commonwealth, enjoin it upon their representatives in congress at all times, until the alterations and provisions (proposed by the convention) should have been considered agreeably to the fifth article of the constitution, to exert all their influence, and to use all reasonable and legal methods to obtain a ratification of the said alterations and provisions in such manner as is provided in the said article."

"These injunctions will be considered by the senate and representatives of the commonwealth, as sacredly binding upon them, their faithfulness and prudence in this respect will quiet the fears of those of the community who have hitherto rested satisfied with those solemn assurances. I was very sincere in the part I took upon this important subject in the convention. I disclaim all other but open undisguised politics, and can assure you, that although I would by all means avoid another general convention, yet I am no less in favour of amendments, than I was when I held a seat in the convention of this state. Your resolves on this point in the present session, upon the communications of our sister states, will undoubtedly express the minds of our constituents, quiet the apprehensions of the people, and give assurances to the other states which have written to you on the subject, as well as to those which have not as yet accepted the general government, that although this commonwealth are zealous for an efficient general government, yet we will not fail in our endeavours to provide such checks and barriers as are necessary to the freedom and security of each individual in the great republic."

BALTIMORE, *January* 23.

A writer in a late London newspaper observes, that the French are determined to be free; that the flame of liberty had burst forth among them, and the general language of the people is, "We have shed blood to establish the freedom of America, and why should we ourselves be governed any longer arbitrarily?—We should be unworthy of the name of Frenchmen if we did not resume our rights and liberties, and become as free as any other nation on the face of the globe."

Annapolis, *February* 5.

By the SENATE, December 20, 1788.

RESOLVED, That no application whatever, from any county or counties, relating to their particular policy or government, or from one or more individuals, although the state be concerned, shall be taken in consideration during any future session, unless the same be preferred within ten days after the first meeting of the general assembly; provided always, that this resolution shall not extend to any case where the subject matter, or any material circumstance thereof, shall arise or happen during the session in which the application is made, and after the time limited as aforesaid.

RESOLVED, That no bill or resolution grounded on any application included within the above resolution shall be taken into consideration by either the senate or house of delegates, unless the same shall be transmitted from the house in which it originates within fourteen days after the expiration of the ten days given for making applications as aforesaid.

RESOLVED, That the above resolutions be immediately published for six weeks in the two Baltimore news-papers, and the Annapolis Gazette, and for the same number of weeks in every year next immediately preceding the day on which the general assembly shall meet.

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 21, 1788: Read and assented to.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

To be LEASED,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND in this city, on the Church circle, and the streets called Tabernacle-street, opposite Mr. James Ringgold's, and Lawyer's-street, opposite Mr. John Callahan's. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.

1 JAMES STEUART.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

Price One Dollar,

THE

LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

PASSED AT

NOVEMBER SESSON,

Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Eight.

Kent-Island, January 28, 1789.

LOST,

FROM Broad Creek, which it is supposed was carried off by the ice, the wind being then at north-east, on Monday morning, the 26th instant, a SCOW, nearly new, about twenty feet long, and eight or nine feet wide, her sides are gum. From the wind being at north-east, it is imagined she drifted down towards Talley's or Thomas's Point. FOUR DOLLARS REWARD will be given for bringing her to Broad Creek, Kent-Island, or TWO DOLLARS if delivered at Annapolis, in care of Mr. John Sands, jun.

JAMES O'BRYON.

January 9, 1789.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an exclusive privilege of running STAGES on the eastern shore of Maryland.

ROBERT HODGSON.
GERSHOM JOHNSON.

WILLIAM CATON,

Ladies and Gentlemens Hair-dresser,

ANNAPOLIS,

BEG leave to inform his customers, that he still carries on the business of HAIR-DRESSING, and CUSHION and WIG-MAKING, in the newest fashions, and neatest manner.

As he is supplied with an assortment of the best perfumes, pomatums, powder and hair, and is determined to carry on his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch, he hopes to merit the custom of those who please to honour him with their commands.

He returns his sincere and grateful thanks to his friends and customers, for the great encouragement he has received in the line of his profession, since his commencement, and hopes, by an unremitting attention to his business, to merit a continuance of their favours.

Orders from any part of the state will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

The highest prices given for hair of all colours.

N. B. High wages will be given for good journeymen to the above business. 2

January 15, 1789.

THE subscriber being appointed by the orphans court of Prince-George's county, administrator de bonis non, to the two estates of ISAAC JACOBS and GEORGE JACOBS, of said county, deceased, requests all persons indebted to either of them to make immediate payment to him, and those who have claims to send them in properly proved, that he may know how to proceed in settlement thereof.

2 MARSH M. DUVALL.

THERE is at the plantation of JACOB DUVALL, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a small sorell MARE, about four years old, thirteen hands high, with a star in her forehead, and without any perceivable brand, has a long switch tail, and appears never to have had any shoes. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 3X

January 23, 1789.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the property of the late Dr. EPHRAIM HOWARD, published to be sold on Thursday the 29th instant, January, is postponed until Tuesday the 3d day of March next, if fair, if not the sale to commence on the next fair day. The subscriber was under the necessity of delaying the sale on account of the creditors neglecting to meet as requested on the 22d, previous to the sale, for the purpose of exhibiting their claims against the deceased; she does once more request it as a favour of the creditors to meet at the late dwelling house of the deceased, near Elk-Ridge church, on Thursday the 26th of February next. The articles advertised for sale on the 29th of January, will certainly be sold the day above mentioned. w4

2 ACHSAH HOWARD, Executrix.

Nottingham, January 17, 1789.

THE subscriber having received full powers from WILLIAM MOLLESON, Esq; of London, to settle the affairs of WILLIAM MOLLESON, and WILLIAM and ROBERT MOLLESON, in America, requests all persons indebted to them on bond, note or open account, to settle, and pay off the same without delay. Constant attendance will be given at Nottingham for that purpose.

He flatters himself that due attention will be paid to this notice, otherwise suits will be commenced without respect to persons.

2 ROBERT YOUNG.

Annapolis, September 26, 1788.

JUST IMPORTED

In the ship WILLING TOM, captain GEORGE JEFFERY, from LONDON, and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, for

CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

A general assortment of merchandize suitable for the present and approaching season.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of April next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

EDWARD [illegible]ABERLY, Saint Mary's county.

John Bullen, Annapolis; Richard Barnes, Hanson Briscoe, Dr. James Glosier Brehan, St. Mary's county; Joseph Noble Baynes, Piscataway.

Nicholas Carroll, William Clark, Annapolis; James Cleark, near Annapolis; Thomas Contee, Benjamin Contee, James Clerk, Nottingham; capt. David Carraud, near Nottingham; Thomas Clagett, and Col. Thomas Clagett, Piscataway; Leonard Clements, Samuel Cox, near Port-Tobacco; Andrew Crawford, and Co. Andrew Crawford, Newport; Dennis Connell; care of William Shaw, Charles county; Thomas Carroll (2), care of Joseph Fenwick, Robert Chesley, St. Mary's county.

Thomas A. Dyson, Dyson, Bruce, and Col. Allen's Fresh; Richard Duckett, Prince-George's county; Thomas Duckett, Queen-Anne; Bennett Darnall (2), Richard Darnall (2), Pig-Point; Robert Darnall (2), near Upper-Marlborough.

Edward Edelen (2), Piscataway.

Robert Ferguson, Port-Tobacco; John Forbes (2), Benedict; Thomas Freeman, care of H. G. Hothoron, near Benedict.

Captain Archibald Greig, care of Thomas Contee, Nottingham; William Graham, Marlborough; Landale Godfrey, Port-Tobacco; Redmund Grace, care of John Forbes, Benedict; Thomas Gliffon (3), near Upper-Marlborough.

Hon. Robert Hanson Harrison, Thomas Harwood, S. Hughes, Benjamin Harrison, Aquila Hall (2), Benjamin Hill, Zebulon Hollingsworth, Annapolis; Rezin Hammond, Head of Severn; Vernon Hebbs, George Hadon, Ignatius Haden, Saint-Mary's county.

Philip Jackson, care of Dr. Henry Stevenson, Annapolis; Catharine Jerningham, Charles county.

Philip Key (2), Chaptico.

Levin Luckett, Annapolis; George R. Leiper, care of Alexander Hamilton, Logan and M'Elderry, Piscataway; capt. Joseph Leonard, care of Frank Leeke, Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Lansdale (2), Queen-Anne.

Adam Miller, Samuel Miller, Annapolis; Reuben Merriwether, Anne-Arundel county; Richard Marriott, Head of Severn; Luke Marbury, Prince-George's county; Thomas Mundell, Piscataway; Samuel M'Pherson, near Port-Tobacco; Richard Mason (2); Malolm M'Bean, Charles county; William M'Eryde, Newport; Murray and Kelly, Patuxent; William Morrison, care of David Crawford, Upper-Marlborough.

Reverend Leonard Neale, Port-Tobacco; Jeremiah Neale (2), Clement's Bay.

Benjamin Oden, Upper-Marlborough.

William Purnell, William Pinkney, Annapolis; Richard Potts, Frederick-town; Dr. Robert Pottinger, Prince-George's county; Archibald Patton, care of Mr. Contee, Nottingham, Nicholas and Valentine Peers, Port-Tobacco.

James Ringgold, Randall and Delozier, Absalom Ridgely, Richard Ridgely, Annapolis; George Rotch, care of Thomas Poor, Upper-Marlborough; Chandler Robbins, Charles county.

Governor Smallwood, William Squire, care of Wallace and Co. Benjamin Stargis (2), Annapolis; The Sheriff of Prince-George's county; Robert Sewall (2), Poplar-Hill; Edward Smith, on board the Cæsar, Nottingham; Miss Strange (2), Alexander Symmer (2), George Sibbald, Upper-Marlborough; John Sothoron, St. Mary's county; William Sinclair, Lower-Marlborough; John Smith, care of Samuel King, minister of the Gospel.

James Taylor, Annapolis; Robert B. Tyler, Prince-George's county; Peter Thompson, St. Mary's county.

Edward Vidler, Annapolis.

John White (2), James White, Richard Watts, Annapolis; Dr. Benjamin Wailes Marlborough.

Notley Young, Robert Young, Prince-George's county.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

*** All persons sending to the Post-Office for letters are requested to send the money, as none will be delivered without. 4X

Anne-Arundel county, January 22, 1789.

To be SOLD, on Tuesday, the 10th of February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the plantation of THOMAS DEALE, deceased, near Herring Creek church,

SUNDRY NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children; some household FURNITURE and STOCK. Credit will be given on giving bond with security. The terms will be further explained on the day of sale.

3X JOSEPH DEALE, Executor.

Annapolis, January 22, 1789.

FINDING that no attention hath been paid to a circular letter, wrote by the subscriber to those indebted to the late co-partnership of Steuart and Geddes, he finds himself under the disagreeable necessity to call upon all those indebted to said co-partnership, in this public manner, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is in possession of the books, to enable him to discharge the debts due from said co-partnership. Those who will not pay attention to this notice, may rest assured that suits will be commenced against them to next March court, without respect to persons.

3 DAVID GEDDES.

N. B. I want to purchase a quantity of BEES WAX. D. G.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 10, 1788.

WHEREAS it has been represented to this general assembly by the auditor-general, that many claims have been exhibited against the estates of those that have been confiscated and attainted of treason, several of which do not appear to be well founded, and still remain with the auditor for further investigation, by which he is prevented from closing the same:

RESOLVED, That the auditor-general be and he is hereby directed and required to pass finally before the first day of August next, on all accounts, debts, claims and demands, against persons convicted and attainted of treason, or whose property has been confiscated and seized, that have been duly laid before him, and have not already been decided on, or may be exhibited to him before the first day of June next.

ORDERED, That the above resolution be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and Baltimore Advertiser, for the information of those who may be concerned.

By order,
W. HARWOOD, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 15, 1788: Read and assented to.

4 By order,
J. DORSEY, Clk.

True copy, W. HARWOOD, Clk. Ho. Del.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 23, 1788.

WHEREAS the governor and council have drawn many orders on the treasurer of the western shore, payable to the citizens of this state, which are not satisfied: And whereas the general assembly have solemnly and repeatedly plighted the faith of this state, in case the interest received from its debtors should be inadequate to the payment and discharge of the interest arisen and to arise on specie certificates issued by the state, that then the yearly supplies for defraying the expences of government should be approriated to make up the deficiency: And whereas the interest received from the debtors of the state is greatly insufficient to pay the interest due on said certificates, and the justice and dignity of the state require that provision should be made without further delay for the payment of the said interest,

RESOLVED, That so much of the funds appropriated to the payment of the journal of accounts, the civil list, the allowance to the delegates to congress, and the payment of fifteen hundred pounds to Samuel Sterett, attorney for Messieurs Vanstaphorst, which shall remain after answering the said purposes, be applied to the discharge of the said orders and payment of one year's interest on certificates, giving preference to the holders of such certificates on which no interest has been drawn, in case application is made to the treasurer on or before the first day of August next.

ORDERED, That the above resolution be published in the Annapolis and Baltimore news-papers six weeks.

By order,
W. HARWOOD, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 23, 1788: Read and assented to.

4 By order,
J. DORSEY, Clk.

True copy, W. HARWOOD, Clk. Ho Del

To be LET for a term of years, on good security,

ALMOST valuable and beautiful FARM, situate on the north side of Severn river, about six miles from Annapolis, with a parcel of choice SLAVES, STOCK and plantation UTENSILS.

Also a large commodious HOUSE and GARDEN, pleasantly situated, with a quantity of LAND within two miles of Annapolis.

Any person inclinable to lease either of the above farms may be informed of the terms by applying to Dr. WILLIAM MURRAY, in Annapolis, or Mr. PHILIP ROGERS, in Baltimore. 5

Strawberry-hill, December 8, 1788.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of very rich LAND, lying near West-river, formerly the property of colonel JOSEPH RICHARDSON, deceased. Any person desirous of purchasing will view the land, and may know the terms of sale, by applying to tow

RICHARD SPRIGG.

N. B. A long credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. 9

Annapolis, December 9, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to Dr. JOHN SHUTTLEWORTH are requested to make immediate payment to WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, who has the books, and is fully authorised to receive the same; those who do not comply with this notice may expect that suits will be commenced against them.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH,
BERIAH MAYBURY,
Trustees appointed by Anne-Arundel county court.

7 X

Anne-Arundel county, state of Maryland, December 31, 1788.

WHEREAS my wife RACHEL CLARK has eloped from me, and refuseth to live with me, I hereby give public notice, that I forewarn all persons crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

BENJAMIN CLARK.

4 X

Nottingham, November 20, 1788.

For PRIVATE SALE,

SOME valuable LAND, lying in the Fork of Patuxent river, they are two tracts, called DUVALL's RANGE and OVEN-WOOD THICKSETT, adjoining, containing about six hundred acres, more or less; part of the land is cleared, with dwelling houses, tobacco house and other houses, a good apple orchard, several acres of fine meadow land cleared and sowed, and much more that may be reclaimed; there is great plenty of wood and timber, a never failing stream, and a good mill seat. It will be sold at one, two and three years credit, and in parcels to suit the purchasers. Bond and approved security must be given, and the interest paid annually. Any person who inclines to purchase may view the premises and apply to tf

9 THOMAS CONTEE.

Maryland, Frederick county, Dec. 19, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JAMES YOUNG, CHARLES ROBINSON, SAMUEL CLELAND, JACOB HOCKERSMITH, ROBERT BROWN, WILLIAM BROWN, senior, WILLIAM BROWN, junior, intend to petition the next court held for the county aforesaid, for a commission to establish and mark the lines of a tract of LAND, called CARROLLSBURG, according to law, in such cases made and provided. 4X

January 7, 1789.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN away from the subscriber, living near Herring-Creek church, at the time of Annapolis races, a bay MARE, about 13 hands 3 inches high, paces, trots and gallops; she has a large star and snip, switch tail, both hind feet white, and much pigeon toed behind, and had a lump on her back, occasioned by the hind part of the saddle; was shod all round when taken away. Whoever takes up said mare, or give information, so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward, by 4

X PHILIP PINDELL.

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

OBSERVING a number of debtors to the state, as well as other individuals, are often in want of some kind of certificates, and at a loss where to get them on proper terms for their money, and the holders of certificates when in want of cash for them, are likewise at a loss for a market, for want of some particular place to apply, where they could be on a certainty of getting an exchange on reasonable terms.

The subscriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their passing value, has induced him to offer his service to provide, and inform those that do or may want, that by lodging the needful he will supply them with certificates, or cash, at a short notice, on reasonable terms, on paying a moderate commission. There being a number, who have payments to make in certificates to the treasury, that live at a considerable distance, many of whom wish to make payments as they provide money for that purpose, are prevented for want of the certificates, and not being convenient to ride 50 or 100 miles to get them and make a small payment; those who are thus situated that wish to be provided with certificates, and have them placed to their credit, by forwarding the money at any time may depend on being furnished with certificates, and payment made to their orders, on as good terms as if they were present, by their

Humble servant,
10 JAMES WILLIAMS.

Anne-Arundel county, December 12, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD PATTISON, deceased, late of Dorchester county, James's Island, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near the line of Calvert, and all those that have any just claims against said estate are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, that they may be settled.

JAMES PATTISON, son of Wm. executor.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring or dealing with my negroes, and I also forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my plantation, as I am determined to put the law in force against such offenders, without respect to persons.

6w X JAMES PATTISON.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's quarter in Loudon county, early in last month, a negro man named GEORGE, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, his nostrils are remarkably wide, he sometimes complains of a wart on the bottom of one of his feet, which makes him a little lame; he is a likely sensible fellow: He had on a green jacket and overalls, osnabrig shirt, an old hat, shoes and stockings, and took with him a Dutch blanket, a blue broad cloth coat and breeches, a blue jacket without sleeves, and sundry other cloaths—He has been seen near this town since he ran away. Whoever will apprehend the aforesaid negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any gaol, so that he may be got again, shall receive the above reward, and if taken out of this state and brought home, all charges paid.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1788. 12

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber, of Prince-George's county, in the month of October, 1787, had a tobacco-house, full of tobacco, consumed by fire in the night; and on the night of the 28th of August last, he had seven stacks of wheat and rye destroyed in the same manner, and an attempt at the same time was made to burn a new and valuable tobacco-house with three hogsheads of packed tobacco, a quantity of plantation utensils, and a variety of other valuable property, therein. On the night preceding the evening when the aforesaid tobacco-house was burnt, Notley Young, Esquire, for whom the subscriber is manager, lost a tobacco-house by fire. The subscriber is fully convinced that these misfortunes were not occasioned by accident, but that some depraved and hardened wretch has secretly and wilfully attempted his ruin by the commission of those enormities. The above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered to any person who will apprehend and secure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crimes above mentioned, so that they be brought to condign punishment.

October 20, 1788. NATHAN SOPER.

Worcester county, in the state of Maryland, October 29, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JAMES WILSON, of the county aforesaid, intends to petition the general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to make good his title to a small tract of land, purchased by the above JAMES WILSON of JOHN SMOCK, being part of YORKSHIRE and CONVENIENCY, containing seventy-one acres, bought at fifty shillings per acre; for the conveyance of which the above JOHN SMOCK gave a bond to the above J. WILSON, dated November 19th, 1784, with a penalty of four hundred pounds, and gave possession of the land, but the above JOHN SMOCK moving into North-Carolina, has never returned to execute a deed of conveyance, agreeable to his contract. 7

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subscription,

BY

ISAAC COLLINS,

IN TRENTON,

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The OLD and NEW TESTAMENT;

WITH THE

Apocrypha and Marginal Notes.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, Quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted page for page with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An index will be added; and also the Scripture measures, weights and coins.

II. The price to subscribers, for the volume, well bound, four Spanish dollars; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to press as soon as three thousand copies shall be subscribed for, and to be finished without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of respectable characters, to offer the above proposals to the public, under a conviction that a handsome American edition of the Bible, in Quarto, will, at this time, be both seasonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This consideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to subscribe, and of course promote the more frequent reading of this most invaluable book in private families. He therefore wishes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample satisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatness.

Subscriptions will be received by Hugh Gaine and Edmund Prior, New-York; by Joseph Crukshank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Townsend and Paton, Baltimore; and by the editor in Trenton.

It is requested, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of Christians in the United States, who may feel disposed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their assistance in procuring subscriptions--and that the several printers of news-papers in the union will be pleased to insert the above proposals in their papers.

14

To all whom it may concern.

☞ Mr. Isaac Collins has, for many years last past, been, and still is, printer to the state of New-Jersey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to see his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctness of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to business.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 11th September, 1788.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.